The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 1 | Nashville, Tennessee, July, 1943 | Number 7

Sharing Equipment And Machinery Co-ops Speed Food Output

Headlines scream: "FARM MACHINERY SHORTAGE HAMPERS WAR FOOD PRODUCTION." Today, with more machinery than ever on our farms, including more tractors per acre than in the years just before the war, war food production needs have actually created a scarcity of some types of equipment. Yet we can end any shortages and increase farm production by putting millions of additional machines on our farms without using an ounce more of our precious steel supply. By sharing equipment with his neighbors, the farmer can probably double the machinery-hours on American farms.

Tractors Idle Most of Year

Idle machinery is working for the Axis. A survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture shows that farm tractors in the South Atlantic States work only an average of 372 hours in the year. The average one-horse row-crop planter works only 56 hours, peanut pickers are used only 170 hours, horse-drawn mowers only 66 hours. This means that most of the time, even during the busiest seasons of the farm year, valuable machinery is standing idle—while nearby fields go uncultivated because they happen to be farmed by an operator who has not been able to buy enough equipment.. (Although this survey was made before the war, U. S. Department of Agriculture experts say that the situation is little changed since Pearl Harbor.)

The crying need for food production demands that American farmers correct this situation immediately. Cooperation with farm-

(Continued on Page 6.)

"Let 'Em Eat Cotton"

National Cotton Council Fights Conversion to Food Production

While thousands of patriotic southern farmers work from dawn to night growing food for our fighting Nation, the National Cotton Council, under the leadership of Oscar Johnston, has waged ceaseless battle against the all-out war program in the Cotton States. The big war job for the South is to put land and manpower resources to work growing maximum quantities of essential war crops. Chief objectives of the National Cotton Council campaign have been (a) to prevent conversion of land producing useless short-staple cotton to vitally needed food crops, and (b) to kill the Farm Security Administration program for increasing food production through assistance to the small farmer.

Manager and part-owner of the largest cotton plantation in the world, Johnston molds the Cotton Council program to fit his own personal interests. His Delta & Pine Land Co. covers 52,000 acres of Mississippi cotton land which is cultivated, according to Johnston's testimony before a congressional committee, by between 1,500 and 2,000 families—Johnston was not sure just how many![1] The National Cotton Council has fought tooth and nail to prevent conversion of this land to food crops and to prevent the southern small farmer from climbing out of his position of peonage under the plantation system.

[1]House Appropriations Committee, Hearings on 1944 Agriculture Bill, p. 1637.

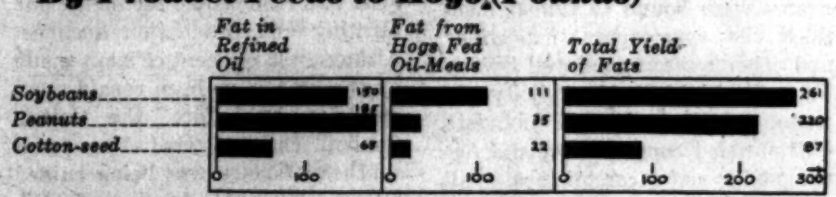
Million Dollar Slush Fund

The Council is one of the most powerful forces in the reactionary Big Farm Lobby which threatens the Government's war food program and its battle against inflation. The organization operates on a $1,500,000 slush fund derived from a levy of 15 cents on every bale of cotton grown, whether by

(Continued on Page 2.)

Oil Crops

Average Output of Fats and Oils per Acre Of Land From Oil-Bearing Crops With By-Product Feeds to Hogs (Pounds)



SOUTHERN PATRIOT *Chart IV*

Source: R. P. Christensen, *Using Resources to Meet Food Needs.* U. S. Department of Agriculture, May 1943.

In spite of the fact that warehouses bulge with a two year's supply of short-staple cotton the National Cotton Council has fought conversion of cotton land to vital war-food-crops. If we do not have immediate need for cotton, we do need, it is said, cotton-seed oil. However, the above chart shows that an acre of soybeans or peanuts will yield two to three times as much oil and fat as an acre of cotton. *(See story, page 2.)*

Too Much Cotton--Too Little Food

the big plantation owner or by the small, struggling farmer against whose interests the Cotton Council is fighting. A nickle comes from the producer, taken out by the cotton merchant. Another nickle is taken out by the warehouseman. The third nickle is taken out by the ginners and crushers of the cotton seed.[1] Ultimately, of course, it is the farmer, owner-operator or cropper, who foots the bill for this rake-off.[2]

Council Undermines Conversion

Mounting needs for food production and a substantial surplus of cotton on hand led Secretary of Agriculture Wickard to announce last fall that cotton acreage would be limited to 22.5 million acres. He repeated his 1942 request that southern farmers put as many short-staple cotton acres as possible into war crops—particularly oil-bearing peanut and soybean crops. Immediate response of the Cotton Council was to launch a high-pressure campaign to undermine the Government's conversion program. "Cotton is America's No. One War Crop" was the slogan under which Johnston and his lobbyists sought to persuade southern farmers not to convert their acres to war work. Johnston, himself, had complied with the war program in 1942 to the extent of planting only 400 of his 52,000 acres to soybeans—which he refused to harvest.[4] Misleading statements claiming a severe cotton shortage and defeatist predictions that peanut and soybean programs were bound to failure soon filled the newspapers, magazines and other outlets employed by the Council's highly-paid publicity experts. Cotton Council lobbyists button-holed congressmen and harangued senate committees. All the potent forces of the combined producer - ginner - dealer - processor pressure boys went to work. The National Cotton Council in its annual report proudly takes full credit for forcing Wickard to raise the goals to 27.5 million acres.[5] It also takes credit for the further increase permitted to a total of some 30 million acres.

Thanks to the activities of the Cotton Council, numerous southern farmers were innocently persuaded not to plant the vital war crops; thanks to the activities of the Cotton Council, the Nation will have less food for its armies, its home-front workers and its allies abroad.

Against Aid To Small Farmer

The attack on the Farm Security Administration has been gathering momentum throughout the past year, culminating in the Cotton Council effort to persuade Congress to cut off the agency's funds for the present year. The remarkable record of the FSA in assisting small farmers to increase production of war food crops and the longer term results of the rehabilitation program in southern States are anathema to the Council. Its slanderous attacks are cited in its annual report as one of the "special Council activities" which is "directly fulfilling wartime needs, and servicing wartime problems of the industry."[6]

Although official U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show production increases in essential war crops by FSA borrowers far exceeding the national average, the Cotton Council charged that the FSA was responsible for inefficient farming and production declines. Although 92 per cent of loans made by the FSA have been repaid upon maturity or before, the Cotton Council charged that the small southern farmer was being ruined by an unbearable burden of FSA debt. Although the agency's remarkable record of enabling small low-income farmers to become successful independent operators has been attested repeatedly by impartial observers, the Cotton Council wishes people to believe that the FSA attempts to sap the self-reliance and initiative of its unfortunate victims.

The aims and methods of the Council were bared in a circular letter explaining to local anti-FSA leaders the purposes of a "survey" made last winter for the purpose of laying the groundwork for this campaign of attack. The Council, stated this letter, "seeks to charge FSA with mismanagement, waste of funds, decreased production, and Communistic activities, with a view to curtailing the scope of this agency." The letter went on to ask for "personal opinions" concerning the FSA and "any general rumors" concerning its projects.[7] Any unfavorable gossip or prejudiced opinions were grist to the Cotton Council propaganda mill.

Part of Big Farm Lobby

Joining with other reactionary Big Farm Lobby groups, the Cotton Council has sabotaged the Administration's fight to hold down the cost of living. They have demanded uneconomic increases in farm prices by revision of the parity formula to include hired labor costs.[8] Meanwhile, another of the Council's "special activities" has been resistance to the efforts of organized labor in the southern textile mills to attain wage increases.[9] When the shortage of feed is one of the critical problems of our food production program, the Cotton Council attempts to restrict supplies by fighting against importation of cottonseed meals from Mexico."

Blocks War Effort

The National Cotton Council, representing the big cotton interests, plantation owners, ginners, warehousemen and processors who live off the small southern farmer, has systematically misled the farmer and has misrepresented his

[1] National Cotton Council, Fourth Annual Report, 1943, p. 70.
[2] See National Union Farmer, April 15, 1943, p. 8.
[4] House Appropriations Committee, op. cit., p. 1640.
[5] Fourth Annual Report, p. 39.
[6] Fourth Annual Report, p. 3.
[7] National Union Farmer, April 15, 1943, p. 8.
[8] Fourth Annual Report.
[9] Ibid, p. 68.
[10] Ibid., p. 51.

unselfish patriotism to the legislators in Washington. We are in desperate need of more food and oilseed. The Department of Agriculture has fought for the conversion of short-staple cotton land to war crop production. It has attempted to provide the small farmer with supplies and assistance to raise food production. It has initiated programs for rational distribution of farm manpower and for economic incentive and subsidy payments to increase output. Yet the Cotton Council and the rest of the Big Farm lobby, pretending to speak for all of the farmers, have beaten down all these programs. They can only get away with this because the voice of the small farmer is unheard. Once the small farmers of the South get together in a truly representative organization, the power of the Big Farm lobby will disappear.

"The Fighting Forty"

The "Fighting Forty" (actually 52) Congressmen who belong to the newly-formed Committee for the Protection of Farmers issued a stirring demand for unity between farmer and consumer based on a price roll-back protecting both groups.

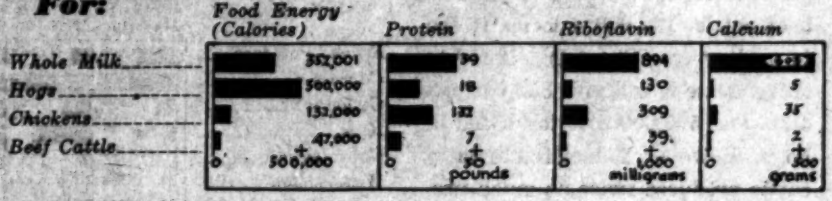
"Subsidies," they said, "provide the means by which it is possible to roll back prices without having the cost rolled back on the farmer." Their program is based on aid to farmers to increase production, to shift from non-essential to essential crops, and help in marketing.

The group sharply criticised the "farm bloc" which "does not represent the working farmer but rather the food monopolies and the inflation gang that has been working all along in Congress against subsidies and against price control."

A letter to your Congressman calling this Committee to his attention would be in order. Unfortunately no Southern Congressmen have joined the group.

Feed Crops

Average Yield per Acre From Feed Crops Used to Produce Livestock For:



SOUTHERN PATRIOT *Chart I* *Source:* Christensen

Getting More Nutrition Per Acre

Food Value, Not Price Is the Scientific Yardstick for Judging War Crops

Defined in war terms, the problem of feeding our civilians, our men in the armed forces and our fighting allies can be regarded as a problem of providing enough energy-building foods and enough health protecting foods to keep us all going at top efficiency. Yet despite our inability to spare manpower, land or machinery for wasteful purposes, we are still producing many foods which yield far less needed food value per acre and per man-hour than others that could readily be substituted.

By now it should be well known that too many man-hours are devoted to the production of tobacco and too many acres are producing short-staple cotton to be piled in bales in the warehouse.* When an acre of soybeans produces three times as much food energy as an acre of rye and an acre of carrots produces an average of eleven times as much of the various nutrient elements as an acre of asparagus, it is plain which are the war crops.

Food value, however, is not a simple matter. **Carbohydrates for energy, protein for muscle, minerals and vitamins to maintain growth and to keep the body in repair—all are necessary.**

Yardstick for Judging War Crops

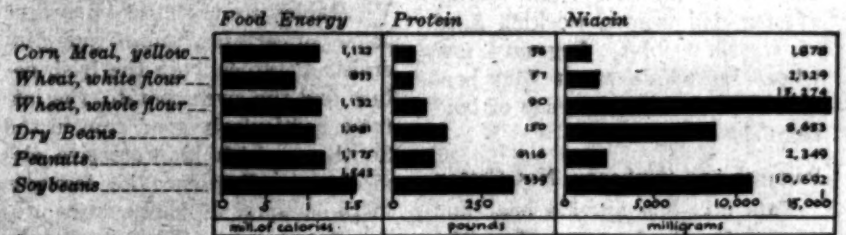
Scientific measurements of the amounts of nutrients in each farm product gives us a wartime yardstick with which to calculate its value, in place of the peacetime yardstick of price. Livestock feed, for example, can be grown for dairy cattle, beef cattle, hogs or poultry. The average acre will yield feed to produce only 47,000

(Continued on Page 4.)

*(See "Non-essential Crops Absorb Bulk of Farm Effort as Cotton Bloc Resists Conversion to War Needs," in May PATRIOT.)

Field Crops

Average Yield per Acre for Selected Field Crops



SOUTHERN PATRIOT *Chart II* *Source:* Christensen

Getting More Nutrition Per Acre

(Continued from Page 3.)

calories of food energy if fed to beef cattle, 132,000 calories if fed to poultry (see Chart I). If fed to dairy cattle it will give 352,000 calories and 500,000 calories if fed to hogs. However, fodder fed to dairy cattle produces twice as much protein and almost incomparably larger quantities of calcium and riboflavin. These last two nutrients are particularly important as they constitute the chief deficiencies in the average American diet. Production of beef cattle, as shown in the chart, is a highly uneconomical use of cropland. Farm experts tell us that beef should only be produced at the present time where it can graze chiefly on open range, which cannot be used efficiently for other types of food production.

Grow More Vegetables

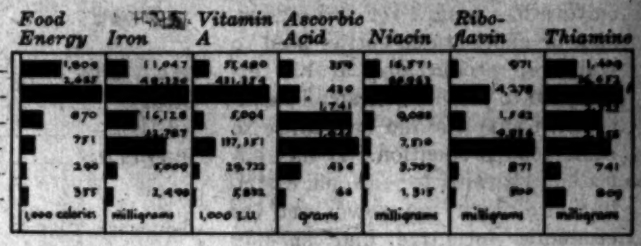
But we can get even more food value per acre by growing grains and cereals directly for human consumption rather than by having livestock transform feed into beef, pork or even milk. (Compare Chart I with Chart II.) Furthermore, legumes provide even more food value than the grains. Corn ground into meal provides a lower per-acre yield of almost all nutrients when compared with beans, soybeans and peanuts. The latter are particularly rich in protein and are therefore particularly valuable supplements to a declining meat supply. Legumes are also very rich in niacin which, according to Dr. Russell Wilder of Mayo Clinic and now of the War Food Administration, is a vital necessity in keeping up the health and morale of men and women working hard at wartime jobs. **Legumes and wheat for whole wheat flour provide the most efficient use of land for field crops.**

Peanuts and Soybeans, Not Cotton

Fats and oils provide heat and energy for the human body. The war has cut off most of our foreign

Vegetables

Average Yield of Food Energy, Vitamins and Minerals per Acre From Selected Crops



SOUTHERN PATRIOT *Chart III* *Source:* Christensen

sources of oils and production of animals fats has not kept pace with mounting requirements. Therefore the Government has placed special emphasis on production of oil-bearing seed crops. Chart IV, page 1, shows the average yields per acre from the three oilseed crops grown in the South—peanuts, soybeans and cottonseed. Although the yield of soybeans is highest on the national average, in most southern areas it will fall below the yield from peanuts. Only on a few of the poorest southern soils however, will the yield of fats and oils from cotton exceed those of the other two crops. **Wherever possible the southern farmer should plant peanuts or soybeans instead of short-staple cotton.**

Carrots A Superman Vegetable

There are two kinds of food—the "energy" foods such as bread, meat and potatoes provide the fuel—the "protective" foods containing vitamins and essential minerals keep the body in repair and permit growth. Certain protective elements, of course, are found in the energy foods, but seldom in sufficient concentration to be effective. Vegetables are the most important source of certain vitamins and minerals. Potatoes, both the Irish potato and the sweet potato, the latter a particularly good crop in the South, are rich in protective elements as well as excelling legumes in the amount of food energy produced per acre. Highest concentrations of vitamins and minerals are found, however, in the leafy green and yellow vegetables. (See Chart III.) **Carrots are truly a superman vegetable, containing 430 million units of Vitamin A per acre as well as great quantities of other elements.** Cabbage and kale are also exceedingly rich. Melons, on the other hand, use a great deal of valuable garden land and contribute little of nutritional value.

Where What and How Much

Thus, the nutritional yardstick is applied to each farm crop to enable us to compute its wartime value. Correcting the yardstick for local variations in soil and climate, we can determine which crops should be grown, where and how much. Under the goals program of the Department of Agriculture, we have begun to plan our agricultural war plant—more peanuts, more soybeans, more carrots and cabbage, a little more milk—progress has already been made in producing these. But too much land is still being used for tobacco and short-staple cotton and farmers still put too much land into the less valuable types of food and feed crops. We must realize that every acre is needed to help win the war, that every acre must produce food value to capacity. We need more nutrition per acre!

The average weekly wage of 239,590 employees in manufacturing, commercial service and mining companies in North Carolina for the month of June, 1943, was $28.53.

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National Cotton Council Blocks War Effort

Southern agriculture is not keeping pace with industry in shifting to a war-time basis. Farming-as-usual has no more place in war-time than business-as-usual.

In the Food for Freedom issue of the PATRIOT we pointed out that with half of the Nation's farms and farm labor, and consuming two-thirds of the Nation's fertilizer, the South is producing only twenty per cent of the food (milk, eggs, beef, pork, truck crops, corn).

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An important reason why Southern agriculture is not keeping faith with the war effort, is the fact that selfish interests representing the large planters and monopoly processing interests have fought the administration's conversion program for agriculture.

Forty per cent of our Southern cropland is devoted to cotton and tobacco. Our great labor force is idle about four months in the year and two-thirds of its time is used to cultivate these two surplus crops.

The National Cotton Council is one of the groups that has fought conversion of cotton land to food production. In this issue of the PATRIOT we present some of the facts concerning this organization. To block food production is just as serious as to sabotage production of munitions. In an effort to persuade Southern farmers that more, not less cotton, was needed, the Cotton Council has flooded the South with expensive literature about "Cotton is America's No. One War Crop".

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The small Southern farmer is the Nation's best bet for quick expansion of food production. The Farm Security Administration's 460,000 clients among the small farmer group, only 7.6 per cent of all farmers, accounted for 38 per cent of the Nation's increase in milk production (66 per cent of the increase in the South), and a proportionately amazing increase in other food crops; yet the Cotton Council fought to destroy the FSA.

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The National Cotton Council is part of the "farm bloc" of whom the "Fighting Forty" Congressmen comprising the Committee For the Protection of Farmer and Consumer said, "By creation of scarcity and the attempt to wreck price control and block subsidies they are attempting to lead us directly into inflation and chaos."

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Anti-New Deal "Revolt" Fails to Materialize

It was in Alabama that the so-called revolt against the New Deal started when ex-Governor Frank Dixon released his blast against the President. After nine months of fanfare, the ALABAMA Magazine—spokesman for big business and anti-New Deal—admits that "the picture of the South's 'open-rebellion' against the New Deal administration" had been "overdrawn" by some national magazines and commentators.

Resentment, however, remains, and the July 16th issue of the Magazine lists a bill of grievances as follows: (1) "anti-poll tax forays against the South"; (2) "repeated interference with the South's handling of race relations"; (3) "invasions by such radical, strife-stirring outfits as the 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare'"; (4) "assaults by such New Deal offspring as the mixed 'Fair Employment Practice Committee' on the South's principle of race segregation"; (5) "discrimination by New Deal agencies against Southern industry and agriculture in favor of leftist labor groups".

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Failing to arouse enthusiasm for a mass withdrawal from the Democratic Party, the hate-Roosevelt boys have now turned to a new strategy. According to the article in the ALABAMA Magazine, the new line will be to send unpledged delegations to the National Convention. These Southern delegations will unite to force the selection of an anti-New Deal candidate. The new battle-cry will be, "Let's stop sending rubber stamps to the national conventions".

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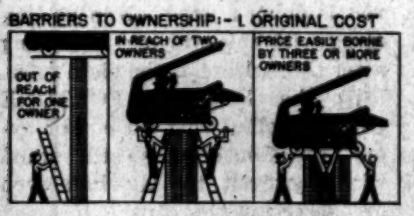
As a matter of fact, the Southern "revolution" has turned out to be a collection of blustering big-shots with no support other than that of the big corporations and large planters with their political stooges. Repeated manifestos and threats of "secession" by Southern governors have left the average Southerner cold. Articles in national magazines over a governor's signature have not changed the conviction of the common people of the South that Franklin D. Roosevelt is doing a good job in getting along with this war and in looking after the welfare of the plain folks. With the Gallop and FORTUNE polls revealing that 80 out of every 100 Southerners still stand with Roosevelt, the big-shots even are deserting the cause.

3,500 Machinery Co-ops in South Help Small Farmers Speed Food Production

er neighbors is an old American tradition which war-time demands bring into new importance. It is not impossible to work a tractor more than 372 hours in the year. In the South Atlantic States, 11.3 per cent of the tractors are used more than 1,000 hours. These are mostly tractors on the big farms where there is more acreage to cover and the farmer can get fuller use of his machinery. On the other hand, 13.9 per cent of the tractors are used fewer than 200 hours. Over half of the tractors are used fewer than 400 hours a year. Under-utilization is even more striking for the more common types of machinery. And under-utilization is highest in the South because of the large proportion of small farms which cannot fully employ even the most every-day types of equipment.

Small Southern Farmer Best Bet

The South is the greatest potential source of increased farm production in the Nation. Southern farmers, especially the smaller farmers can grow lots more peanuts, grain, fodder, vegetables, but many are held back by lack of machinery. Today, even the farmer who can afford to buy machinery is often unable to purchase because we have had to use our steel for tanks and guns rather than for plows, tractors and harrows. Today, the farmer who has machinery must share with the farmer who has no machinery. He must be willing to do custom work for his neighbors or to rent out his equipment. Groups of small farmers must get together and operate machinery on a cooperative basis.


BARRIERS TO OWNERSHIP:- 1. ORIGINAL COST
OUT OF REACH FOR ONE OWNER
IN REACH OF TWO OWNERS
PRICE EASILY BORNE BY THREE OR MORE OWNERS

Under the machinery rationing scheme which the U. S. Department of Agriculture has set up to distribute fairly the short supplies available, priorities go to the farmer or group of farmers who can prove to the Rationing Board that they can get the most use out of the new equipment. The big farmer may get a peanut picker for his 200 acres. But ten small farmers can form a cooperative association and get a picker to harvest each of their 20-acre peanut plantings.

How It Works In Arkansas

The Farm Security Administration will help small farmers form cooperative machinery associations by lending them money to purchase the equipment and by giving them advice and guidance on organization. This program was started several years ago to help the small farmer who cannot afford to buy expensive but necessary equipment individually. Over 10,000 groups of such farmers have formed cooperative machinery associations with FSA assistance. Approximately 3,500 of these associations are in the South. In Stone, County, Arkansas, for example, farm production, and with it farm income, has increased by leaps with the aid of FSA co-ops. Last year there were ten mower-and-rake co-ops taking care of 750 acres of hay for 61 families. Four co-op hay balers enable 25 farmers to harvest 7,160 bales of hay. A silage cutter co-op handles 35 acres of silage for 19 families, and two dipping vats were used by 53 families to keep their 450 head of livestock free from harmful parasites. Other co-ops furnish purebred sires, operate a hatchery, and run syrup mills for the families in the county. These families and families like them all over the country, have found that co-ops enable them to buy equipment which is far too expensive for the individual to purchase.

160,000 Families Need Help

Although the FSA co-op loan program was initiated to aid the small farmer in time of agricultural depression, today there is more urgent need for machinery co-ops than ever before. Last year, when the Government asked farmers to raise more peanuts all over the South, the FSA helped farmers form co-ops to purchase peanut picking machines in areas where peanuts had not been grown before and where there was no harvesting machinery for this vital oil-bearing war crop. A recent survey made by FSA county supervisors shows that over 160,000 farm families in the southern States could be assisted to increase food production substantially with the aid of machinery co-ops. About 12,000 co-ops are needed in these States. Formation of these associations would mean that machinery allocated to these farmers would be used with the fullest possible intensity.

Co-operation Must Be The Rule

Although farm machinery production is to be raised considerably this year, the farmers must still get along with as little new equipment as possible. A critical steel shortage has caused severe cutbacks in war industry—14 per cent of Army scheduled production for the current quarter, 20 per cent of the Navy program, and even more for the shipbuilding program. Increased steel for farm machinery has been granted more because of intense pressure from the big equipment manufacturers' lobby

than because of distress on the farms. Most farm communities can get along with the machinery on hand, but for maximum farm production we must have maximum cooperation. Not only in sharing farm machinery, but also in sharing work, in use of sires for breeding better livestock, in transportation and in all fields of farming activity. The Department of Agriculture can point to some progress in this direction, made largely through the Farm Security Administration and the activities of the Extension Service, but: "In 1943 these examples of all-out cooperation were the exception; this year they must be the rule."

Figures on machinery use from A. P. Brodell and J. W. Birkhead, Work Performed with Principal Farm Machines, USDA-BAE, May 1943, and A. P. Brodell and M. R. Cooper, Fuel Consumed and Work Performed by Farm Tractors, USDA-BAE, March 1942.

Cuts from Sharing Farm Equipment, FSA Pub. 106, Farm Security Administration, USDA, 1942.

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Mrs. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms

To the President's four freedoms —freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from want and fear— Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has listed four freedoms for which to fight on the home front:

"Equality before the law, which assures us justice without prejudice, for Jew or Gentile, for any race or color, as far as human beings can obtain justice.

"Equality of education—

"Equality in the economic field—

"Finally, because we believe in the democratic and republic forms of government, by which we are governed through the consent of the governed, we must give to all the citizens of a democracy a chance for equality of expression. We believe there should be no impediment which prevents any man from expressing his will through the ballot." (The NEW THRESHOLD.)

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Tenn. Congressmen Scored by Labor

The 2 Senators and 10 Congressmen from Tennessee were accused this month of "having taken a holiday on labor." In a hard-hitting letter signed by all groups of organized labor in the state, the Tennessee delegation was taken to task for having supported the Smith-Connally bill and voting to override the President's veto. The letter refers to President Roosevelt as "the most outstanding President to ever occupy the White House."

"In your effort to rebuke the President," the letter stated, "and to put one man in jail, you apparently forgot the 50,000,000 workers in this country who almost without exception disregarded every thought except to do their full duty in this war."

"It may be," the letter continued, "that you have assisted in accomplishing what Big Business set out to do—that is, to destroy the organized labor movement in this country. It was the thing that Mussolini and Hitler did before they took control of their countries, with what disastrously tragic results to the world we are now experiencing."

Attention was called to a cartoon in LABOR depicting a worker as saying he at least had two things left: his Union card and his ballot. . . "We believe we know how to use both," the letter concluded.

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Signing the letter were W. W. Johnson, Chmn. Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; H. V. Reid, Chmn. Legislative Board, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen; S. A. Para, State Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Robert Mitchell, Chmn. Legislative Board, Order of Railway Conductors; T. O. Denham, Legislative Chairman, Tennessee Federation of Labor; and Paul R. Christopher, State Director, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Education for Victory"

The people of Lula, Georgia, have done notable work in making their school system a vital part of community life, and in mobilizing the resources of the community behind the war effort, under the slogan of "Education for Victory".

Their modern high school building is equipped with moving picture equipment and an experimental farm. Last year the school's community cannery served over 500 families, processed 103,000 pints of farm and garden foods, and ranked eighth in the entire state in production.

Over one hundred students participated in a series of regular radio broadcasts during the school year. In the final broadcast of the year, John Banks, Chairman of the School Board, stated, "Education, like Christianity, can no longer be fastened up inside a building with four walls. It must break out and enter into community affairs, helping to revitalize and remake our land."

Superintendent D. L. West defined the task of public schools in wartime. "The fundamental purpose of education," he said, "is the preparation of intelligent citizens who understand, believe in, and practice the ideals and principles of democracy. And that understanding today must be harnessed and directed toward the present major objective—the defeat of fascism in all the earth! Education for Victory, then, is education to defeat fascism."

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Texas OCD Does Heroic Work

Ten thousand Civilian Defense workers in the Houston-Galveston area did heroic work in minimizing casualties from the tropical storm that swept in from the Gulf of Mexico. In addition to saving the lives of many injured persons, they reduced property damage by fighting fires, guarded broken power lines, and patrolled business areas where show windows were smashed.